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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

Strength of the Armies in Paris.

The Siege of Paris a Gigantic Mistake.

Reported Surrender of Bavarians.

Neutrality of Switzerland Compromised.

Prince Frederick Charles Within a Few Days' March of the Army of the Loire.

Frederick Charles Marching to the Relief of Von der Tann.

A Trap Set for the Army of the Loire.

ENGLAND.

Siege of Paris a Gigantic Mistake.

LONDON, November 15.—Odo Russell, who was commissioned by the English Foreign Office to bear to Versailles dispatches expostulating against the tempotizing policy of Prussia in the Eastern Question, has written letters to Earl Granville that he expects a prolonged stay at Versailles, and that he has no longer any belief that the siege of Paris is a gigantic mistake.

The Neutrality of Switzerland.

It is said that a number of documents were found in a balloon recently captured by the Prussians, which seriously compromise the neutrality of Switzerland.

A note from the French Government thanks the neutrals for their late intervention in behalf of peace. The note says that the acceptance of the harsh Prussian terms would have been virtually subscribing to our own subjugation.

The *Times*, in its editorial articles on the situation, has expressed the belief that the war will not by any means be ended when Paris is taken, so intense is the bitterness of the feeling.

The *Post* charges that Gladstone's interest in peace is very suspicious, and that Germany will long enough to admit of the negotiation of the new French loan.

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FRANCE.

Mutinous Soldiers Executed.

TOURS, November 15.—A dispatch from Lyons announces that the mutinous soldiers of the Foreign Legion have been tried and three of them executed.

The town of Auxerre, in the Department of Cote D'Or, is reported occupied by the Prussians.

Prussian Force Recalled.

DOLE, November 14.—The Prussian force at Chemay, about 1,000 strong, has been recalled to-day to the Department of Haute Saone, owing to the recapture of Dijon by the French. Three hundred Prussians attacked this place yesterday, but were handsomely repulsed by the National Guard.

The Election at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, November 14.—Returns from the election in this city have been received from all the wards. Communiste, 8,000. The city has been and is perfectly quiet.

The Surrender of Bavarians.

TOURS, November 15.—It is rumored that a large body of Bavarians surrendered near Arthenay yesterday.

Prince Frederick Charles is now within a day's march of the Army of the Loire.

The Prussians occupied Dole on the 13th.

A dispatch from Mezeries, dated yesterday, states that Bazaine has a force of 150,000 troops made a sortie there on that day, and engaged a body of franc-tireurs, who were surrounded at Paris. Considerable fighting is reported, placed *hors de combat*.

RUSSIA.

Russia and the Paris Treaty.

The reserve on the part of the Russian Government to withdraw from the Paris treaty creates a profound sensation here. It is said that the English Envoy has gone to Versailles to demand the signing of Bismarck's note.

The French camp between Arthenay and Orleans is now very strongly fortified and armed. It is said that Orleans will not again serve as a base for the army of the Loire.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that there have been confidential communications between the transe-Prussian and Prussian courts for several days past. Many have been killed on both sides.

Rear of the Investing Armies Protected by French Troops.

VERSAILLES, November 15.—The rear of the armies investing Paris is protected by the arrival of fresh troops.

Bavaria Demoralized—De Pallines Promoted.

TOURS, November 15.—The Bavarians of Von der Tann's command are deserting in considerable numbers, and the peasants capture and bring them in.

The Tours government, in the *Moniteur*, thanks the National Guards of the department of Seine et Marne for their valor in capturing a body of Prussian cavalry, and mentions their exploit in an order of the day.

Nothing official from Paris or the army of the Loire is published in the *Moniteur*. De Pallines, a Colonel of the Government appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Loire, in which he forgot his horse on the gained and in the field, four intrenched camps are to be formed, where all five hundred thousand men may be drilled.

A dispatch from Gier reports the enemy at Sens.

On the German prisoners taken around Orleans were found large quantities of French jewelry and gold.

PRUSSIA.

German Unity.

BERLIN, November 15.—Negotiations looking to German unity are still pending. Prussia recently made a proposition that all legislation relating to the press and the matter of public meetings should belong exclusively to the Federal Parliament.

AUSTRIA

The Evacuation of Orleans.

VIENNA, November 15.—Great enthusiasm was created at the Bourse here on the announcement that the Prussians had evacuated Orleans.

RUSSIA.

Explanation of Gortschakoff's Circular.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 15.—The circular of Prince Gortschakoff concerning the treaty of Paris of 1856 is dated October 31st. It refers to the successive alteration and violation of European treaties, among them that of 1856. He is unable to see why Russia should observe the latter when it has been disregarded by others; therefore, Russia disowns obligation to the limited enjoyment of the Euxine, and invites the Sultan to enjoy equal rights with Russia. She has no wish to disturb the Eastern question, and only aims at increasing her defensive strength. The Government has published a circular, which is an arrangement of the question at issue on an equitable and therefore permanent basis.

HUNGARY.

Hungary and Russia.

PESTH, November 15.—In the Hungarian Diet to-day, M. Deak urged the Government to resist Russia's pretensions. The opposition, however, desired to effect peaceful arrangements.

BOILER EXPLOSION,

Explosion of a Boiler at Mineral City, O.—Two Men Killed and Several Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. V., November 15, 1870.

The boiler of a saw mill at Mineral City, O., on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, exploded this morning, killing the engineer, Dave Owner, Dave Huntsman, late engineer on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and another man named Sales, and badly wounding several others. Huntsman was literally torn to pieces. The boiler was blown a distance of three hundred yards, falling through and demolishing the Railroad Telegraph office, which, luckily, at that hour was unoccupied.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 15, 1870.

DENIED.

The rumor prevalent to-day that a prominent grocery importing house was seized by the Government, on the charge of false weights on coffee, is denied at the seizure burden of the custom house.

RECEIVED.

The seventh annual reunion of the alumni of Dartmouth College will be held at Delmonico's on the evening of December 1st.

ARRESTED.

A little daughter of John Groaner was nearly burned to death in Cincinnati last evening by her clothes catching fire from a gas burner.

The trial of the Baton Rouge prisoners commenced yesterday morning. The New Orleans *Prospector* says it is expected nine-tenths of these prisoners are well known, quiet and respectable citizens, who were in no way connected with the riots. David Fisher, arrested for killing Mayor Schonberg and Judge Hawley, at Port Jefferson, L. I., in default of bail, was sent to the parish prison.

The Grand Lodge of the Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F., met in Indianapolis yesterday in semi-annual communication. The attendance was unusually large.

The first snow of the season fell at St. Louis yesterday.

A young man named Likens, who lived near Weston, Mo., started last Saturday to pay some money to a man living eight miles west of Leavenworth, Kansas. Another man named James Renick followed him, and when a short distance from his destination shot him four times in the head and robbed him. Renick was arrested Sunday and found with fifty dollars of Lykins's money was found on his person.

H. Goldiner, a German, tried to drown himself in the Ohio river at Cincinnati, yesterday, but was rescued by a policeman.

James C. Risk, a young man, was dangerously wounded in Cincinnati last night by an accidental shot from a pistol in the hand of another person.

Rev. Dr. Ballard, a well known Episcopal clergyman, died suddenly at Brunswick, Maine, Monday night.

Mary Sheehy, the alleged child murderess, who was arrested at Rondout, New York, and brought to jail in Poughkeepsie, is quite ill.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Affairs in Italy—The Expulsion of Priests—Sheridan in Vienna—Irish Sympathy with the Pope, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 15, 1870.

Forced Assessment of Clerks.

It appears that Senator Wilson, as Chairman of the National Congressional Committee, took high ground in Committee against the forced assessments of clerks in the departments and office holders throughout the country. When the idea of collecting money in this way was first suggested, he opposed it, and suppressed the plan was abandoned, and that circulars simply requesting contributions were to be issued. Shortly after reaching home, however, he received a printed form, showing that one per cent. was to be levied on all Government employees, and that besides the circular contained an implied threat in the words, "an answer is expected." He immediately wrote to the committee that a great mistake had been made, and urged that all circulars be at once withdrawn and another substituted, asking for such contributions as each felt able to make. He assured the committee that the feeling of the people was against the detachment hitherto besieging the fortress, but when the officers of the citadel were not able longer to keep up the semblance of discipline, the Republican party resisted the surrender, and the citadel was blowing up when the garrison and a flight ensued, in which several were killed and wounded. The Prussians entered Verdun with the retreating troops. Demonstrations from the inhabitants. The citadel is still practicable for defence. Large quantities of ammunition, guns, and other war materials were thrown into the river. The Prussians have destroyed the railroad, left for Wilhelmshohe.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* with Garibaldi, at Le Creusot, says a 500 workmen came yesterday to Autun as a deputation to Garibaldi, requesting him to go to Paris to place themselves and the whole establishment at the orders to manufacture mitrailleuses, cannon and other war materials. He refused to go, and the whole establishment at once left for Paris, although no one has as yet left Autun.

The *Post* charges that Gladstone's interest in peace is very suspicious, and that Germany will long enough to admit of the negotiation of the new French loan.

The steamship Westphalia sailed on the 2d inst. for New York, and took refugees on the 10th inst. at Cuxhaven, the last port of call of the French fleet near the mouth of the Elbe.

German Vessel Captured.

LONDON, November 15.—Advices are received that the German vessel Teuna Joanna has been captured by a French gunboat.

The Military Organization in Paris.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 15.—A dispatch from Paris on the 9 is instant says: Trochu now has equipped 1,050 field guns of new and approved patterns. The organization of the two armies into which the garrison is divided is complete. The first army, commanded by General Clement Thomas, consists of 288 battalions of National Guards *sedentaire*, one legion of artillery and ten squadrons of cavalry. The duty of this force is to defend the line of the enceinte, and it numbers three hundred thousand men. Its cavalry is commanded by Clement Zetcolmer. The second army of manœuvre is commanded by Gen. McCulloch, divided into three corps, the first commanded by Gen. Vinoy, the second by Gen. Ducrot, and the third by Gen. D'Exea. This army consists of eight divisions of infantry and one division of cavalry, and numbers 182,000 men. The object of this army will be to make a sortie or strive to force its way through the Prussian lines, and join the army coming from the Loire. The third army is commanded by General Trochu, and comprises seven divisions of infantry and one of cavalry, and numbers 130,000 Mobiles and marines. Its duty is to fight on the north and northeast operations near them. Trochu's general staff is composed of Gen. Schmitz, Chief of Staff; Gen. Guiboud, Commissariat Chabaud and Latour, Chief Engineers; General Noel, Chief Commissary, and Eight divisions of the Third Army are commanded respectively by Trochu, Surmaude, Du Temple, The Brothers Ladmirault, Berthaut, Laronniere and Pothuar. Trochu informed the troops in a recent address that the investment of Germans around Paris is only two hundred thousand men, spread over a circle of twenty-four miles in circumference, and when the proper time has arrived he will call and break through the enemy's lines.

An official report shows that provisions are sufficient to give fresh meat, bacon, bread and other vegetables in the proportion of one pound per day, to each inhabitant until the 20th of December.

The *World* correspondent writes from Versailles on the 10th: I have made a tour around the whole German line, which is now complete, ending at Lutrenville, a point on the Seine eight kilometres northeast of Genevilliers, on the left bank. The army of the Crown Prince holds a double line of intrenched positions, extending from the west to the southeast side of the city to Chelle, a point on the Marne, and thence to the west, on Strasburg Railroad with the river. This line is forty-five miles long, taking in St. Germain, Marley, Versailles, Meudon, Chatillon, Bicetre and Noisy le Grande. The army of the Crown Prince, on the right, extends from Lutrenville to Chailly around south and northeast of the city, twenty miles long, touching Mount Fermeuil, Sevran, Livry and Gargan. The troops are quartered in all the houses not occupied by the French, some in wooden barracks, and are so scattered that it is difficult to determine their strength. There are enough troops, however, to be able to concentrate sixty or seventy thousand men on any point within the line in a few hours. The health of the troops is greatly impaired, and the sick lists are daily growing more alarming.

The *World's* correspondent at Dole says: Dole has been reoccupied by the French, who, after a brilliant engagement, drove the Prussians from thereby. The Prussians are retreating in disorder, and have abandoned the small towns of Morenon and Montaehe, to Gray.

The reply of the British Government to the demand of Russia for the abrogation of the treaty of 1856 is understood to be weak and deprecatory.

The *World* correspondent at Versailles, writing on the 11th, says: Metz will hold out, and Paris will be able to hold out almost four weeks longer. I deplore the folly of the French in refusing to treat, and the consequent lingering vastating the country. The opinion of the army concerning the entry of Paris coincides with that of Moltke. The men, however, are terribly anxious to get home; they don't care about entering Paris now. The feeling prevails among the officers that as soon as Paris is occupied, the majority of the troops will be quartered in the city and suburbs for the winter superintending the constituent assembly and feeding a whole people. The army of the Loire will be kept actively under Bazaine until it brings back to France to be used in strengthening the hands of a new strong government with whom peace will be made. At the head of this Government will be Napoleon. This is the reason why Bazaine has been sent to Wilhelmshohe, and of the continual communications between Napoleon, the King, Bismarck and the Imperialists in England and Belgium.

Palace Seized—Priests Expelled.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, November 15.—A special dispatch from Florence says: Forcible entrance to the Quirinal has been effected. Commendatore Spagna, being asked for the keys to the palace, said he had consigned them to Rome, but the Cardinal being applied to, said he had given them to the Pope. No one ventured to ask the Pope for them, but a locksmith was employed to pick the lock through which the palace was entered. All investigation was then made of all the contents. An immense collection of Papal antiquities were seized, composing eight collections, numbering 12,000 separate articles. The archives of Consular Affairs of Council; Affairs of Master of Ceremonies; Chartulary Affairs; Secret Affairs; Latin Letters and Affairs of the Secretary of State, the seizure of the palace has called forth loud comments in the Italian and foreign journals, and these were all seized and confiscated. The Italian Government has engaged in teaching continues every day. No further pretence is made for recognizing any right of the Pope or of the Romish Church.

Recruiting for the French Army Under the Eyes of the Prussians.

LONDON, November 15.—The Prussian authorities in Strasburg have discovered and broken up a recruiting office for the French service. The establishment, though constructed with great secrecy, had been in successful operation for some months, and had enlisted and sent over 200 franc-tireurs.

A Prussian column has left Rheims threatening the rear of Gen. Cambriel.

Frederick Charles Moving to the Assistance of Von der Tann.

LONDON, November 15, 10:30 A. M.—Dispatches to-night report Prince Frederick Charles moving southward to strengthen Von der Tann, and his troops occupy Donlevant, Troyes and Sens.

Denies It.

LONDON, November 15.—Bismarck denies the authenticity of the dispatch reported to have been sent by him to the North German Minister at Florence.

The Belgian Government replies to the complaints of Prussia about the tone of Belgian journals that the press is constitutionally free.

Austrian Cabinet Not Pleased With Gladstone's Note.

LONDON, November 15.—The Vienna Cabinet are disappointed at Gladstone's dispatch on the Russian note, and likewise to Lord Aberdeen. In view of the possible movement of Russia southward, a British fleet of observation will be established in the Mediterranean, with Malta as its place of rendezvous.

The Capture of Dijon by the French Confirmed—Movements of Prince Frederick Charles.

LONDON, Midnight, November 15.—Additional French reports confirm the occupancy of Dijon.

The French churches in France are offering their bells to be cast into cannon.

Prince Frederick Charles has reached the Loire river. His advance converge at Beaune and he will cross the river to the assistance of Von der Tann. The army estimated at one and one-third thousand men.

The Investment of Belfort.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 15.—A letter from Basle on the 13th states that the Prussian troops were investing Belfort at five o'clock, under Gen. Treskow, and the earth-works are already formidable. The place is apparently strongly fortified and the German officers think it will take a month to reduce it. The garrison, including Mobiles, numbers 20,000 men. The remainder of the Army of the Vosges is encamped at Besancon. Rumors existed of a gathering of Prussian forces in the neighborhood to attack Treskow.

A Great Sortie from Paris Expected on the 15th or 20th—You der Tann's Movements and Designs.

Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, November 15.—A *Herald* correspondent, writing from Rouen on the 13th, says: The spirit of the people is enormous. The victory at Orleans had a tremendous effect. The Prussians are reported still at Gesors, having made no northward movement. There are about 25,000 troops here, including a large force of artillery. Rouen is now fortified.

The *Herald* correspondent writes from Versailles on the 11th: A great sortie from Paris is expected about the 15th or 20th inst. It involves plans to resist the attack are vigorously pressed forward. I have good reason for advising you not to place too much reliance on the reports of the success of the army of the Loire. Von der Tann, which, after all, is battling steadily back, in accordance with a well understood plan. No doubt he will lose a considerable number of men, but the sacrifice will be the same as at Gravelotte. It is intended to hold the Loire army in check, and meanwhile Frederick Charles is steadily pushing on from Fontainebleau, some thirty-seven kilometres south of Paltline's right flank. I believe I

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1870.

MUCH of interest to the general public will be found in the full report in our local columns of the annual meeting of the Pittsburgh Young Men's Christian Association, held last night. The Association is doing a great work for the community, and yet at how little cost. Why, its entire income last year would not equal the receipts of an ordinary dram shop in the same time; still this Association is only one agency for good, while there are in the city over a thousand liquor peddling agencies for evil.

THE Western Democracy are losing faith in the "PENDLETON Greenback" policy, and we may confidently hope that the question will not again trouble a national political campaign. The honest financial policy of President GRANT's administration has so brought down the premium on gold and brought near the day of specie payments, that the shrewd Democrats perceive that their plan will no longer please the people, and they abandon it. For this good work let Gen. GRANT have the credit.

THE story that Secretary FISH will retire from the Cabinet on the assembling of Congress is now given at so many hands with such show of authority, that we may at last almost believe it. Judge EDWARDS PIERREPONT, Senator CONKLING and HORACE GREELEY, of New York, are named for the place. It is also currently rumored that on the 4th of March, Attorney General AKERMAN will retire on account of ill health, making a place for Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, whose term then ends.

THAT the iron river steamer launched at Cincinnati Saturday may be the precursor of fleets built of the same material, is the wish of every earnest friend of the navigation interests of the great natural highways of the Mississisippi Valley. We can scarcely be satisfied that the "Iron City" permitted any other place to be first in this matter; but now that Pittsburgh has gone actively to work in the good cause, and will soon launch two iron steamers, our citizens will be diligent in well doing until they make this the headquarters for building iron boats for western rivers.

THE ICONOCLASTIC PARTY.

The cosmopolitan communists should, in all fairness, cease to name themselves free-traders, and set up for what they actually are—professional Iconoclasts. So-called revenue reformers should be styled the Iconoclastic party. Certainly, in this country, their inevitable mission, as deduced from their declared principles of action, is to break down and destroy domestic arts of reproduction—to open wide the flood-gates of foreign competition upon all industries which fabricate commodities that are produced by the manufacturers of of trans-atlantic Christendom. If this is not the meaning of the proposed tariff to raise nearly all customs revenues from tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, spices, fruits, tin, cigars, tobacco, spirits, wines and a few other articles, all of which belong to exotic production, will the impatient innovators explain what they *do* mean?

If iron and steel, with their various forms of manufacture, are to be admitted free, or nearly free, of duty, so that home industries can no longer be carried on profitably in the United States, what is to become of the laborers theretofore employed therein? What is to become of the furnace-men and of the furnace-men's children; of the forgemen, and of the forgemen's children; of the foundrymen and of the foundrymen's children; of the moulders and of the moulders' children; of the iron-workers and of the iron-workers' children; of the machinists and the mechanics; of the boiler makers, engine builders, chain makers, car builders, locksmiths and the whole multitude of metal workers; of the swarm of laborers that can earn a livelihood because there are mines opened, furnaces in blast, forges in operation, machine shops full of orders, rolling mills prosperous and new ones established? If many other arts of reproduction are to be subjected to the same Iconoclastic forces, what is to become of the men, women and children who work in brass, copper, tin, zinc, wood, stone, glass, coal, lead, leather, silk, paper, fibres and other materials? What is to become of the vast amount of capital invested in these diversified pursuits? Who are to be held responsible for the wide-spread and heavy decline in the prices of real estate, which must ensue upon such a comprehensive alteration in the situation of affairs? Where must the blame be laid for the increased local taxation, for State, county and municipal purposes, that must be levied upon other property, to make up the deficiency caused by such a prodigious fall of values? What substantial or permanent gain will there be to show for all this demolition of resources, this prostration of manufactures, this invasion of the rights of labor, this sacrifice of assured prosperity to satisfy a visionary experiment, this paralysis of vital interests, this inauguration of wholesale suffering among workmen?

In answer to this arraignment, revenue reformers are accustomed to say that prices will be so reduced that the purchasing power of every dollar will be largely augmented, so that the laborer's wages will buy more than they do now. But the low money price of articles consumed in this country, whether the same be produced at home or abroad, is not the sole consideration to be kept in view. The result of all this amazing improvement so rapturously hailed by the professors of low money price, when fully consummated by a depreciation of all the vendible articles of all the workers and vendors, say to the extent of fifty per cent., comes to nothing more than reckoning the value of two things exchanged for each other or, in other words, the commodity sold and that bought as its proceeds, at five dollars instead of ten. Even more. When the whole circle of useful productions consumed in the United States shall have been visited by this cheapening process, considered so beneficent by its advocates, will not the compensation of labor suffer a corresponding decrease? The artisan's dollar may purchase more than it did before the change, but he will not be able to earn so many dollars. Besides, he not only obtains a smaller real reward for his services, but his margin to economize is narrowed, and his power of accumulation diminished. These are not blessings but positive and lasting injuries.

This view, however, places matters in the most favorable light. It assumes that the removal of the legislative bulwarks, which protect our manufactures from the Iconoclastic forces of foreign competition, would not operate to deprive skilled workmen and laborers of their accustomed employment—employment which is most remunerative to them, because it is what they are most trained in, so that this training becomes a capital which would lose its money value in any other calling. But it would be unwarrantable to suppose that manufacturers would continue business at a certain loss, without any reasonable prospect of amendment. In that case, the whir and hum of industrial enterprise would speedily and generally cease throughout the land. Hundreds of thousands of employees would necessarily be turned adrift to shift for themselves; and now contented homes would become the abodes of solicitude, deprivation and want. What then would it benefit these children of misfortune—these victims of a cruel experiment in cosmopolitan communism—that all around them were commodities at one-quarter or one-third price less than formerly? Without means to make purchases, cheapness would be to them a matter of comparative indifference. Nor could they, under such circumstances, help being convinced that it is better to pay even one dollar per pound for beef and have the money to spend at such a price, than to have the same article sold at five cents, yet be unable to buy. The comparative price at which individuals exchange their services, or the products of their labor and capital with one another, is the important consideration. So long as the ratio of the price of one thing to that of another remains unchanged, it is immaterial, as between themselves, whether that rate is high or low. Cheapness, then, is not the sole criterion of the best economical policy. A sufficient proof that the national well-being is not exclusively governed by the prices of imports, is found in the significant fact that the two periods of intense distress since we became a nation, were after the peace, 1783 to 1789, and after the second war with England, 1817 to 1824; yet at each of those periods, foreign goods were at very low prices in our market.

There is, however, still another view to take of this subject. Supposing trans-Atlantic manufacturers to have obtained possession of our home market, we should be at their mercy. Delivered, through our own folly and delusion, into their custody, they would pervert their opportunities, as often they have before, into instruments of unscrupulous self-aggrandisement, the rigors of their exactions being in exact proportion to our lack of power of resistance. If, then, our domestic manufacturers are the monopolists free traders delight to style them, we may ask whether it is better to be in the hands of such a class at home, where they, in common with the rest of community, have a personal stake, for themselves and their children, in the general welfare, and in the blessings of good laws, or to be in the hands of aliens, who neither sympathize with our free institutions, nor contribute anything toward the support of our Government, and who are not likely to suffer any positive inconvenience or detriment from the indictions to which we are subjected? According to the showing of the miscalled revenue reformers themselves, the only choice is between monopolists abroad or monopolists at home. If really, as they practically maintain, these are the only alternatives, who can hesitate to decide between dependence on foreigners and dependence on our fellow citizens? Thus, tried at all points, do the vaunted arguments of the free traders tumble into *reductio ad absurdum*, or vanish into the mists of sophistry, and the trumpeted excellence of their economic system resolves itself into what may be symbolized as as a scheme to get the sheep to dismiss the shepherd and his dogs, and accept the wolves instead as protectors. Beware of the Iconoclastic party!

RUSSIA AND THE WAR.

Since the great war began, the world of diplomatists and politicians has been several times agitated by reports of what Russia intended to do. From the first it was taken for granted that the power so constantly on the alert to embrace opportunities for the accomplishment of its aims, would not neglect to derive some advantage from the conflict between France and Germany. Ever since the war began there have also been more or less speculation concerning the real feelings and attitude of the Czar regarding the belligerents respectively. Hitherto neither the most confidently asserted reports as to intended Russian movements, nor the shrewdest seeming conjectures as to the partialities and prejudices of the autocrat, have appeared satisfactory for more than a few days. They have still been met by contradictory reports and by still more sagacious conjectures, so that impatient inquirers sometime ago abandoned the subject in disgust or despair. At length the prolonged uncertainty which has prevailed concerning the position of the Russian Government with regard to the belligerents, and concerning its use of their quarrel, seems to be giving way to knowledge. Statements on these subjects, coming from places wide apart, and made by persons who claim to be well informed, agree with each other to a degree which seems to attest their substantial truth.

In the remarkable essay, in which the late PAZVOSE-PARADOL anticipated the approaching conflict between France and Prussia, the settlement of the Eastern question, without regard to French views and French interests, is mentioned as one of the immediate consequences of the defeat of France in the encounter. In the settlement to be thus made, it was assumed that England would be conciliated in some satisfactory manner, perhaps by the control or possession of Egypt, so necessary to the security of its East Indian dominions. Perhaps the writer did not foresee how insignificant England might appear in the presence of united German power, triumphant over prostrate France, and in close alliance with Russia. If the late telegrams tell the truth, Russia, with the entire consent and approval of Germany, is about to set aside the principal stipulations of the Treaty of Paris, formed at the conclusion of the Crimean war, of which treaty the contracting parties were France, England, Sardinia, Turkey, and the power which now threatens its abrogation. Of this treaty the stipulation most grievous to Russia is the eleventh article, by which the Black Sea is declared neutral waters, that is, "while open to the mercantile marine of all nations, its waters and ports are formally and in perpetuity interdicted to vessels of war, whether belonging to nations having territory bordering on it, or otherwise." The necessity of making this concession weighed as a bitter grief upon the soul of the Emperor NICHOLAS, and it has always been understood that Russia would early seek deliverance from the humiliation. The present Czar has laid Germany under heavy obligations by his conduct during the war with France. In the course which he has pursued he has been enabled at once to gratify Count BISMARCK and to gratify his own love of peace, which is affirmed to be one of his Imperial Majesty's predominant characteristics. We may say that he has been enabled also to indulge his affection for his relations, as he is a nephew of the King of Prussia, with whom he spent five weeks at Ems just before the outbreak of hostilities. No doubt the whole subject was talked over in the most familiar way. It is claimed for the Czar that he exerted all his influence to prevent a rupture between Germany and France, and then, war having begun, he has done all in his power to restrict its limits. It seems that "there existed a secret treaty between Austria and France by the terms of which Austria bound herself, after the very first victory gained by France on the right bank of the Rhine, to send 200,000 men into Silesia." To this secret treaty Italy also was a party. Denmark and Sweden, though not bound by treaty were predisposed for known reasons to take sides with France against Germany. Thus there was a prospect of all Europe in conflagration, a calamity which, we are now informed, was prevented by the influence of the Russian Emperor. Wise counsel proved sufficient to restrain the martial proclivities of the Northern powers, while a threat was necessary to arrest those of the Southern. Resolving himself to remain neutral the Russian Emperor declared that he would do so only on condition that Austria and Italy pursued the same course, and that if they or either of them, joined France, he would join Prussia. This attitude of strict neutrality, ready on short notice to become participation, Russia has firmly maintained thus far, with the result of confining the contest to the parties immediately interested. Doubtless, the same policy will be pursued until the conclusion of the struggle, unless new elements of disturbance should be introduced. These possibly may arise from the disclosure of the reward which the Czar is to receive for so firmly and nobly standing by his relations, the cause of peace and his own interests. England can hardly fail to be alarmed, as well as indignant at the intended nullification of the Treaty of Paris. In the light of the revelation, the course arrogance of the Bernstorffian letters may also seem more insulting as having taken its animus from a secret alliance offensive to England. It may appear that there was in them a purpose to affront and pick a quarrel, as well as to arrest the alleged violation of neutrality. England may feel that she must make a stand now or never for the protection of her possessions in the East, as well as for respectful treatment in Europe.

But these are high matters, concerning which speculation is perhaps vain just now, and in the absence of more perfect knowledge.

THE movement to organize the new House of Representatives in the interest of the Revenue Reformers is now regarded as more formidable than was at first supposed. This subject was discussed at Friday's Cabinet meeting, and one member expressed the opinion that the law concealing the new Congress on that day would be repealed by the Republicans at the coming session, so that it would not meet till December, 1871. By such a course it was claimed that the proposed coalition of the Democrats and Revenue Reformers could be staved off, if not altogether prevented.

CLINTON.

IT is intimated, in regard to New York politics, that Senator FENTON is the favored man now, because the State went Democratic under Senator CONKLING's management; accordingly the friends of the latter may expect to lose their political heads. Instead of this eternal spoiling and hauling between two political parties in New York, why don't they unite into one organization and secure the victory they wrangle each demanded?

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Washington dispatch has it that the story that the Alabama claimants intend to sell their claims to the British Government itself, and thus dispose of that question, should receive little or no credence, as the British authorities have never intimated that they would agree to private settlement, except with the consent of this Government. The administration has protested, and will continue to protest, against any private settlement, alleging, as it does, that such a course is contrary to the uniform practice of the Government from the foundation. The is no doubt, though that the Alabama claimants intend to make another appeal to Congress for a settlement. No progress has been made in the case by the administration since May last.

The Lake Superior boats bring the terrible intelligence that the large, side-wheel Canadian steamer Algoma, with crew and passengers to the number of about a hundred, is missing. She was in the Norman's company from the Sault to Hancock, where she stopped to take on several families from the silver mines on the north shore. On the return of the Norman to Hancock it was learned that the Algoma had not reached her destination and her whereabouts was unknown, the gravest fears being entertained for her safety.

An unforeseen opportunity for baseness has, it appears, been afforded by the postal card system recently introduced into the English Post Office. These cards are already used as substitutes for letters to a great extent. It seems that some fiend in human shape has taken advantage of the law to defile their unanimiuess, have been using these cards as the vehicle of insulting, indecent, and practically anonymous messages to ladies; these cards having a chance of being read by other people during their transmission that does not apply to closed letters. Nor is it clear how this outrage is to be prevented, since the Post Office cannot read all the cards presented, and destroy without delivery even those that are so evidently unfit to be forwarded.

During the approaching session of Congress the comparative merits of autumnal and mechanical ventilation will thus be proved side by side, the House employing the former, and the Senate the latter.

A Sandwich letter says that another sugar plantation has gone by the board and is offered for sale at auction, the Wilder Plantation, at Kualoa, on this island. The plantation has cost somebody $80,000, and may possibly bring $15,000 under the hammer. Forced labor will not save our sugar planters from bankruptcy, although the recent labor commissioner to China said, "Have it we must, or go under."

Of the 3,398 houses of Strasburg, 446 have been completely destroyed, and from 2,000 to 3,000 damaged. The total of the losses and damages is estimated at 38,250,000 francs.

The Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late session, reported a present debt of $10,942 51. Besides this $667,-279 54 need be raised for missionary purposes as follows: Foreign missions, $224,286 54; domestic missions for populations, $57,159; Indians, $4,000; Americans, $281,500; Territories, $13,330; miscellaneous, $90,500.

PERSONAL.

The Princess Louise is decidedly pretty, being very fair, with clear and liquid blue eyes, and rose tinted cheeks, and although the profile is not perfect, and the nose somewhat celestial in its aspirations, there is a piquancy as well as intelligence in her look, and from all we hear of English nobility, she has chosen one known for his intellectual tendencies as her husband, and one utterly indifferent to the round of sports and dissipations which make up the chief interest of the young noblemen of England.

Sir Francis Lyell offers $250,000, if the Wesleyan Conference will raise an equal amount, to build fifty chapels in London.

The head of Shakspeare, just modeled by J. Q. A. Ward, the New York sculptor, is said by a writer to be, "of all portraits, the one in which the great poet-soul for the first time finds full expression."

The Church Record says that the Archbishop of Canterbury is desirous that a committee of prelates should be appointed by the Upper House of Convocation, to consider a plan for the revision of the prayer book.

A libel suit for $100,000 against the New York *Times* by Tweed and Sweeny on account of some pre-election articles is probable.

The Rev. Jedediah Miles, a revivalist at Pehenceady, N. Y., has a remarkable personal history. He was born in England; is sixty-three years of age; learned coppersmithing, and for a long time labored at it; in 1825 he assisted in building the first railroad ever constructed (from Stratford-on-Avon to Moreton), and assisted in the first railroad accident that ever occurred. Having preached nine years in Europe, he came to this country in 1838, and preached in Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lyons and Boatman. He is now going to Europe believing that the climate there will be beneficial to his health.

STATE NEWS.

The *Press* re-iterates editorially over the present of a botanical garden being established in Philadelphia, under the auspices of the Park Commissioners.

There were 250 deaths in Philadelphia last week.

Col. James J. Connor has sold his colliery at Girardville, Schuylkill county, for $165,000.

The *Meadville Republican* of Saturday, says: "The coal trade is exceedingly dull, and it might almost be termed in a collapsed state. Considerable coal has been shipped for the week, but not as much as we may nominate; in fact, some kinds of coal could even be forced upon the market. It is believed that a number of operators will be compelled to stop their collieries for the want of orders. If it does not, the low freights rule exceedingly low for this season of the year the trade to Port Richmond would be almost entirely suspended."

The Lancaster *Express* says: Another freak of this remarkable year has just been brought to our notice in the form of a second crop of apples from the same tree. Mr. Jacob Hubert, who resides in East Chestnut, between Penn and Shippen, this morning plucked off three of twenty apples which he found growing upon a young tree in his yard. The apples numbered twenty-four and were used for cooking. The apples are of the smoke-house variety and the tree before us perfectly formed. Aside the size of a walnut and covered green and red. Neither Mr. Hubert or any of the family noticed the tree to blossom in the spring, and how the fruit grew is a mystery which some of our horticulturists can probably solve.

Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, favorably known as the inditing spirit of Godey's *Lady's Book*, is a native of Newport, N. H. The *Argus* notes the fact, that in November, 1825, Mrs. Hale's advertisement as a dress-maker appeared in its columns. Plus carried on business in her own dwelling, where all manner of feminine apparel was constructed, and she herself the latest plane of those days. She did not neglect her pen meantime. Mrs. Hale is now seventy-five, and resides in Philadelphia.

There is not a man or woman in Harrisburg, who has reached the age of four-score and ten.

John Seh'eck, who recently murdered Matthew Kearney at a house of ill-fame in Northumberland county, has surrendered himself to the authorities. He admits having had two shots at Kearney, but says the fatal ball was discharged by another.

A party of Harrisburgers recently ate one hundred pounds of oatmeal for supper.

The Erie *Dispatch* wants some one to befriend it that city a neat, well arranged hall for concerts, lectures and theatrical performances. Such an institution, it says, is in constant demand, and will pay well.

THE NEW AVENUE TO MARKET—ITS PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE USEFULNESS.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The aggregate receipts of the Connellsville Railroad during the year ending October 31st, amounted to $655,741, against $608,919 received the preceding year, showing an increase of $46,822. The coal tonnage as well as the increase, is surprising when it is remembered that at present this is but the isolated fragment of a road, deriving all its income from its own immediate locality; that it is standing alone, without connections, and entirely dependent upon neighborhood wants for its business of all descriptions. Under these circumstances, its exhibit of prosperity is satisfactory and gratifying. It shows itself capable, under careful management, such as it now has, of becoming a remunerative investment without further extension or other conditions.

A work which has been so long beclouded by adversity, by persecution, by the deadening buffetings of rival jealousy, by timid negligence and careless oversight, it is pleasant to see emerging into sunshine, justifying the judgment of steady friends, enriching the country through which it passes, and swelling the commerce of a city that once treated it with a step-father's coldness. If it has struggled through all these difficulties, proved its indigenant efforts upon town and country, and demonstrated that it possessed great intrinsic value as a mere local instrument to traffic, what may not be expected from it as a paying investment, when it becomes incorporated into one of the great east and west trunk lines, holding its present increasing business, besides carrying over its line, soon to be lengthened to Cumberand, 110 miles, the immense trains which crowd the commercial avenues between the seaboard and the mighty central basin, bounded by the Appalachians and the Rocky Mountains.

No certainty can be made more certain than that, with all these facts, the Connellsville securities, whether bonds or stock, stand upon a foundation equal to any other in the country for stability, as well as prospective increase in value. These securities, in an especial manner, merit the confidence and favor of this community: First—The road is, comparatively, a home improvement, managed by worthy citizens, under the eyes of all, and subject to perpetual inspection and observation. Second—Its business depends wholly for the profit and benefit of this municipality. Third—The interest and principal of its bonds cannot fail to be promptly met out of means which are proven must be abundantly ample and must so continue whilst the country three forth her increase and men continue to have intercourse with each other. Fourth—It supplies to Pittsburgh an independent outgoing avenue of trade and travel to the Eastern markets, relieving her large transportation from the oppression always and inevitably incident to uncontrolled monopoly. Fifth—To invest in such securities is but a far-seeing selfishness, as their returns are both direct and indirect—bringing in interest according to stipulation, and administering to the general prosperity by cheapening commercial intercourse with increase population, developing resources, multiplies customers and stimulates thrift on every side.

CLINTON.

P. S.—The following extract from the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of Monday, proves that a connection for the transportation of Pittsburgh coal cannot be provided a moment too soon. That paper is endeavoring to influence the Legislature in the early consideration of the oil business here, and presents, in this single article, an exemplification of the perils which will be encountered unless Pittsburgh is subjected to all its articles. The situation is interesting as well as startling, and speedy calls for very decided measures of redress on the part of business men here. This is the extract:

"From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, via the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, distance 354 miles, per barrel, distance 360 miles, all rail.....$1 25

"From Cleveland to New York, all rail, distance 464 miles, 206 miles farther than the Pennsylvania Central Railroad route to the eastward.....$1 25

"Comment is unnecessary, and without going further we cease to wonder why the oil refining business of Pittsburgh is on the wane."

AFTER the lapse of over two months, it is announced by the Republican County Committee that sixty-three districts in the county have furnished statements of the vote on the adoption of the "Crawford County System," leaving forty-eight to hear from. Of the sixty-three districts reported, twenty-nine voted for, and thirty-four against, the adoption of the system. The non-reporting districts are given to the 1st of January next to make their returns, when the entire vote will be given to the public. Should the vote as returned show that a *majority of the districts* have voted for the system, a convention will be called to put the new plan in operation, etc. Fourteen wards, nine boroughs and twenty-five townships have made no return, and how is it expected to get returns at this late day? The whole management of this affair was exceedingly lame, and affords a striking illustration of "how not to do it." If, instead of allowing each *district* to vote for or against the system, the subject had been submitted squarely to a *popular vote*, the matter would have been settled at once. The masses of the party are in favor of the change, but they have not been given an opportunity to so declare.

SOME journals are busy announcing a proscriptive policy toward all Republicans who have acted an indedendent part in the late campaigns. Thus Senator SCHURZ is threatened with being "read from the party," and ejected from its caucuses and removed from his important positions. Surely to widen a breach is no way to mend it, and to proclaim war against so prominent a leader will not conciliate him nor retain his influence.

Shall Nature be Sustained?

To give debilitating medicines to the weak is about as sensible as it would be to try to help a man to his feet by kicking him when he was down.

That sort of practice is going out of fashion. It has filled so many graveyards that people no longer believe in it.

If tonics are not strong by nature expect to avoid the attacks of disease, they must endeavor to acquire the vigor necessary to resist it.

How is this to be done? Common sense suggests by the use of invigorating medicine.

The great object is to STRENGTHEN THE SYSTEM WITHOUT EXCITING IT.

This object is accomplished by the judicious use of the most potent and genial of all vegetable tonics and alteratives, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Many valuable properties are combined in this preparation. It improves the appetite and renders digestion easy and perfect.

It is a steadiness to the nerves, induces a healthy, natural flow of bile; prevents constipation without unduly purging the bowels; gently stimulates the circulation and by promoting a uniform condition of the whole system, promotes, also, that cheerfulness which is the truest indication of a well balanced condition of all the animal powers.

Sunshine and air are both the body and the mind more or less exhausted. Now is the time to recruit them, and thus forestall the malarious fevers and other complaints which prostrate so many thousands every fall. d

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps.
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma

With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON
Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,
SOLE AGENT FOR
PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WM. DILWORTH, JR., HAVING purchased the interest in the LA BELLE STEEL WORKS to GEORGE REITER, has with him formed the firm. The business will be continued under the name of

REITER & CO.,

Who will collect all debts and pay all liabilities.
REITER & CO.
November 8, 1870.

Chandeliers,
BRACKETS, PENDANTS
FOR GAS OR OIL.
The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at
WELDON & KELLY'S,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 Wood Street
Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

NEW GOODS.

300 boxes New Layer Raisins.
200 boxes Valencia Raisins;
50 mats Seedless Raisins;
50 boxes Sultana Raisins;
10 cases New Figs;
20 casks Currants;
15 bbls New Prunes;
5 bales Bordeaux Almonds;
50 bags Malaga Grapes;
50 bags Ivica Almonds;
20 bags Filberts;
20 bags Brazil Nuts;
15 bags Naple Walnuts;
20 bags New Orleans Pecans;
10 bbls. New Blackberries;
6,000 dozen assorted Canned Fruit and Vegetables.

FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROS.,
126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

ENGINES,
Tool's, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
The Novelty Iron Works,
Foot of East Twelfth Street, N. Y.,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS
And MACHINERY and PATTERNS of the most approved kinds, etc., etc. Also
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSONIAN PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66 in. diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10-ft stroke
JNO. S SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.

SWAYNE'S
Family Medicines.

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.
No discovery in medical science during the present century has met with a reception for curing Bronchitis, Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Swayne's Ointment
Positively Cures in from 12 to 48 hours, the most obstinate cases of Itch—cures Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Sores, Pimples, Blotches and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills,
Are a Prompt, Purifying Purgative. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a good cathartic. These Pills contain every medicinal property desirable in a Purgative Medicine, and are warranted to cure the great variety of diseases which require the use of a cathartic. They are particularly efficient in the derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

London Hair Color Restorer.
This Hair Restorer, unlike all others, is purely vegetable and is so universally required by everybody as a good cathartic. These Pills contain every medicinal property desirable in a Purgative Medicine, and are warranted to cure the great variety of diseases which require the use of a cathartic. They are particularly efficient in the derangements of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

All Above Preparations Sold Wholesale and Retail, by
McClarran & McKennan,
85 MARKET STREET,
And Corner Smithfield Street and Fifth Avenue.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

FINANCIAL.

An Opportunity
SELDOM OFFERED
Is now opened for Investors and Capitalists to buy the GUARANTEED
Second Mortgage 6 Per Cent Bonds
OF THE
Indianapolis and Vincennes
RAILROAD COMPANY,
Guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, as the following able opinion will explain for itself, to wit:

NEW YORK, July 15, 1870.

GEN. A. E. BURNSIDE—*Dear Sir:* We have examined the two contracts of guaranty, dated 1st of July instant, executed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. By one of which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of the second mortgage bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company for $1,450 000, and we are of the opinion that those guarantees are in proper legal form to bind the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; that that Company is fully authorized by law to enter into such guarantees, and that the bondholders, in case of need, can bring suit in their own names respectively, on the guarantees thus with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for their benefit.

Yours, respectfully,
[Signed] CHAS. F. SOUTHMAYD,
Of Evarts, Choate & Southmayd.

We concur in the above opinion.
[Signed] MILLER, PEET & OPDYKE.

Only a LIMITED FEW of the above Bonds remain unsold, at the fixed rate of 90 and accrued interest from May 1st. They have 30 years to run, pay 6 per cent interest per annum, semi-annually, and being GUARANTEED by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad makes them as desirable a HOME INVESTMENT as the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway bonds, guaranteed by the same Railroad (P. C. R. R. Company).

FOR SALE BY
S. McClean & Co.,
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE.

P. S.—We are now prepared to receive subscriptions to the NEW FUNDING LOAN of 1881, 1885 and 1890, approved July 14th, 1870. The terms are Five-Twenties, 6 per cent per year five per cent. Gold Bonds. Second—Fifteen year four and one-half per cent. Third—Thirty year four per cent bonds. The terms are: Subscribers are required to pay 10 per cent on the amount subscribed, and payment may be made either in coin or in the bonds of the United States known as 5-20 bonds at their par value. These bonds are registered by the Treasurer and are in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000. These bonds and the interest thereon are exempted from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States or taxation under State, municipal or local authority. Investors should report at once the amount of each kind of bonds wanted to

S. McCLEAN & CO., BANKERS,
61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

First Mortgage
BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City
RAILROAD COMPANY,
PAYABLE IN GOLD,
With Interest at (8) Eight Per Cent., also Payable in Gold.
COUPONS OR REGISTERED.

These FIRST CLASS BONDS are now for sale by the Company through the undersigned, and are confidently recommended to Investors as ABSOLUTE SAFETY and a LARGE INCOME.

Almost the entire line is completed and in success ful operation. Only Twenty Miles of Track to lay in the Western Territories, and that being rapidly laid.

The Company has a SINKING FUND of its Lands AMPLE GUARANTEE for the RELIABILITY of these Securities.

The road runs West from ST. JOSEPH, and forms a through East and West route.

Mortgage per mile $13,500 covering Franchise and all property.
Length of Road 111 Miles.
Total issue of Bonds $1,500,000.
Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency.
Maps and Pamphlets furnished on application. Expressage for account of purchasers free of charge.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
54 Pine street, New York.
TANNER & CO.,
49 Wall street, New York.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

MASONIC
Deposit Savings Bank
NO. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET,
CORNER VIRGIN ALLEY, PITTSBURGH.
Capital $200,000 Privilege $500,000.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, National or State Bonds or other Good Security.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Certificates bearing interest issued for deposits made for a specified time. If not called for when due, will be renewed at the rate then allowed, unless forbidden.
Married Women and persons under age are privileged by the Charter to deposit money in their own name.
Deposits made by a married woman in her own name cannot be drawn except by herself or her husband, but given her absolute control.
Moneys deposited by persons under age, in their own name, can be drawn by them at pleasure, and will not be interfered with by parents or guardians.
Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. Open on Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.
President—JOHN H. HATCHKLOR.
Cashier—GEORGE C. McLEAN.
Solicitor—ALGERNON BELL.
DIRECTORS.

Charles W. Batchelor,	Robert Pitcairn,
Alfred Slack,	John Flemming,
G. C. Shible,	R. J. Anderson,
W. P. Lane,	Wm. Scott.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Glendinning, Davis & Amory,
No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of
Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.
Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
GOLD, COUPONS.
Bonds and Stocks,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

REMOVAL.
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

EXCELSIOR
Money Drawer,
WITH
Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.
Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from the latter), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at
84 WOOD STREET.
S. B. SWEM,
AGENT.

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,
Unequalled for Simplicity Convenience Economy and Power.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SUITS,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

THE
RICHMOND M'FG. CO.
Offer to PACKAGE BUYERS ONLY, their
"QUAKER STYLES"
OF
Richmond Prints,
AT
188 Church Street, New York.
"QUAKER STYLES"
Are suitable for every Lady, old or young—They are proper for all seasons—They never go out of fashion.
For Sale by Leading Jobbers through the West.
RETAILERS and CONSUMERS should ASK FOR
Richmond "Quaker" Prints.
MWF

NOW IS YOUR CHANCE
Clearing Sale,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR
CHRISTMAS GOODS.
Everything Reduced,
Wool Hoods, Wool Shawls.
Woolen Hosiery for Ladies, Misses and Men—bargains never before offered.
Felt Skirts, at Reduced Prices.
Silk Scarfs, Silk Bows.
Silk Handkerchiefs, for Ladies.
Point Lace Collars, at $4 00.
Point Lace Handkerchiefs, at 86 00.
Underwear for Ladies, good quality, for $1 00, the former price $1 50.
Hoop Skirts for 50 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, Val. Lace Collars and Ribbons.
Two Button Kid Gloves, all colors and shades, at $2 00.
Pocketbooks, at 50 cents, worth $1 50.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, at

Morganstern & Co's
78 and 80 Market Street.
MWF

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Rirets, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.
A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
3p

HATS AND CAPS.

FURS! FURS!
ELEGANT NEW STYLES
Astrachan Sacques,
SEAL SACQUES,
ELEGANT SABLE SETS,
AND ALL THE LOW GRADES
FURS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,
Embracing the Newest Styles.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
New Goods Received Daily.

WINE OF LIFE.

The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink, KELLER'S VIRGIN VITAL OR WINE OF LI

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, November 15, 1870.

Money appeared plentier to-day with discount houses generally, and good paper was sought by private lenders. Deposits as many of the banks are increasing, and the discount market will be amply supplied with loanable means. Paper that is rejected for want of funds is frequently a polite mode of expressing a want of confidence in its, when the right kind of security meets the eyes of a bank board, it is seldom refused. A good deal of second grade paper is negotiated through the brokers who manage to dispose of it at high rates.

The market for local stocks is little changed. The few lots that are offered are not important enough to affect prices one way or another. Allegheny Valley Railroad 7 30 bought and 20 at 90 to 90 3/4. Columbia oil stock is offered at 11 to 11¼ against 10 to 10½ bid. This stock being almost entirely held by ahie parties there is less activity of any further decline.

MESSRS. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds '81	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	107	107	107
U. S. Bonds '64	107	107	107
U. S. Bonds '65	107	107	107
U. S. Bonds '65, new	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '67	106½	106½	106½
U. S. Bonds '68	106½	106½	106½
Gold	111¼	111¼	111¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	111¼
U. S. 6-20s, 1861	107
U. S. 6-20s, 1862	107
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	107
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	107
U. S. 5-20s	106½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	106½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	106½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	106½
10-40s, Registered	107
United States Funded	107
Central Pacific Railroad	87
Cy. Pacific	87

—Late private advices from Europe seem to indicate that all the brilliant prospects entertained there a few days since, regarding the speedy and very active demand for United States Government and miscellaneous securities, have been marred by the failure of the negotiations for an armistice. It seems that the prices of American bonds and stocks were now show very little change from the last quoted prices, but the market is flat, there being no demand for them, as capitalists there seem disposed to hold their cash for the present. There is an evident chill, too, of the hopes entertained at the Treasury Department, that the funding of the bonds would go ahead soon. The belief is entertained that none of these bonds worthy of mention will leave the country before until the end of the war. It is thought that the session of the French provinces, or the disinclination of the French nation, will not sensibly affect our national finances, as the foreign markets are now no longer to look to for the sale of bonds are almost all in Germany. The railroad interests seem to depend altogether on Fraukfort bourse gains, and all hopes for activity in the movement of American bonds and miscellaneous securities in Europe are given up by the most competent judges here for the present, and until some definite settlement of the pending French question.

For these reasons it is held that there will be a light to the expected demand for fall ing bonds even by national banks.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's stock rooms, Apollo building, No. 95 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 15, 1870.	10 A. M.	11 A. M.	12 M.	1 P. M.	2 P. M.	3 P. M.	Wash-boards.
C & N							
Do scrip							
Erie							
Reading							
Michigan Central							
Lake Shore							
Illinois Central							
Cleve. & P							
C. & N. W							
Do pref							
Rock Isl							
St. Paul							
Do pref'd							
Fort Wayne							
Ohio & M							
Cal. & A							
Terre H.							
T. H. & I							
Panama							
Quicksilver							
Pacific M							
Atlantic							
American							
Gold							

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92¾	93¾	¼	
N. Y. Central scrip	92¾	93¾	¼	
Erie	27¾	28	¼	
Reading	99½	99¾	¼	
Michigan	134	134	¼	
Illinois Central	130¾	130		¾
Lake Shore	92	92¼	¼	
Cleveland Pitts	106¾	106¾		
Northwestern	79¾	80	¼	
Do preferred	91	91		
Rock Island	113	114	¼	
St. Paul	49¾	50¼	½	
Do preferred	80	80¾	¾	
Wabash	32	32¾	¾	
Do preferred	54	54¾	¾	
Fort Wayne	98	98¾	¾	
Ohio and Miss	34¾	35	¼	
Pacific Mail	41¾	42¾	1	
Adams Express	69¾	70¼	½	
Gold	111¼	111¼		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	90¾
Philadelphia and Erie	30¾
Lehigh Navigation	83¾
Catawissa preferred	45¾
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	57¾
North Pennsylvania Railroad	49
Elmira and Auburn Railroad	17
Susquehanna Navigation	17
Hestonville Passenger Railroad	12¾

—The semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent. was declared to-day on certificates preferred, payable on and after the 21st inst. The transfer books of the Company closed to-day.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 95 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory note, or on mortgage on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY, November 15th, 1870. }

REMARKS—The weather is still cloudy and cool, with indications of rain or snow. Business, in its numberless ramifications, is about as good as could be wished at this season of the year, and all that is wanted to set in motion the most active fall trade witnessed for years is an immediate rise in the rivers, sufficient to let out the immense amount of coal now moored near the city. Besides the coal, there is a huge volume of Pittsburgh manufactured articles awaiting shipment by water. All these articles once at their destination, the money received for them would return and swell the volume of currency and have a beneficial effect upon all branches of trade. In regard to prices for leading articles of trade, we have few changes to note. The receipts of flour since our last were 1,270 bbls. Prices are unchanged, and trade is mile and steady, with a fair local demand. Grain is arriving freely, and prices, though unchanged, are weak, and exhibit a downward tendency. Groceries are quiet and unchanged in price. Provisions are firm. There is no change in the prices. The stock of coal on hand is getting low, and in a short time will have to be replenished from the new crop, of which there is now a quantity in smoke, and some of the leading Pittsburgh houses have given orders to their Western agents to commence slaughtering at once. The local markets are well supplied with all seasonable articles, and prices are moderate.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market continues good and dull, with an active demand. The receipts since our last were 672 barrels. The sales reported show no abatement in prices, viz: Fall to prime, $ 1 @3 00; choice to fancy, $3 25@3 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 9@9½ per gallon.

BUTTER—Receipts since our last 91 packages; market fair and sales made at the following: Good to prime Ohio, 28@30c; strictly prime and fine fairy grades 32@35c; common solid at pretty low prices.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices. Each stock of old must be light, and no new coming into the market. We note sales at the following quotations: Sugar cured hams, 16@17c; sugar cured shoulders, 13@14c; sugar cured breakfast bacon, canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, sold at, 20@21 00 ₱ bbl; sugar cured mess pork $28 00 ₱ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 20@22c. Sales of Beef tongues at $6 ₱ dozen. Hogs tongues $1 00 ₱ dozen.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ₱ bbl; prime is worth $7@7 50 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—In fair demand; sales Knox Morgan & Sons six dozen for $6 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $5 00 ₱ case, other brands sold at, 75@87 00 ₱ case.

HOPS—We can report sales in a regulary way at 24@25c ₱ lb. for new crop.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is coming in freely, and sales are regulary at $3 50@4 00 ₱ cwt.

HAY—The supply is in excess of the demand, and prices are uncertain. Sales from wagon at $20 22@27 per ton. Baled at $21 50@27 ₱ ton.

SUGAR—In Kegs 5c; boxes, assorted papers, 8c; sal soda, 3½c.

SEEDS—The market was not an active one; there was no demand for clover or timothy; there was an improved demand for flaxseed, sales at $2 30@2 37 ½ bushel.

HONEY—The supply is limited, and prices are firmer. We note sales at 35@37 ½ ₱ gallon.

RAGS—Are selling in a regular way at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Is without change. Sales of No 1 extra reported at 1 17@1 18; No 2 at 93@95c ₱ gallon.

MINCED MEAT—We note sales of Brook's at 15@16c per lb.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3½@3½c ₱ lb.

LARD—Remains stead sales in tierces at 10@10½c in pack 175@ 3% cash; tay land 10½@ 5 ₱ do do; kegs 12@13c; sausage 13@14c. Oil lard at lower prices.

ECGS—The supply is scarce, equal to the demand; good fresh command 30@32c ₱ dozen.

LARD OIL—The market has undergone no alterations, with sales at from 1 15@1 17½ to No 1 at 1 18; No. 2 at 98@95c ₱ gallon.

CARBON OIL—The market contains an abundant supply; prices are weak, standard brands being reported at 21@22½c per gallon.

SEED—Prices are steadier. Sales of Oakley's, 105c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Items to make in prices. The supply is ample to and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

POTATOES—The supply still continues heavy, and ahead of the demand; sales are made as follows: Prime Early Rose and Peachblows at 75@ 80c; Jersey Blues and Jersey sweets are sold at 80@ 85 ₱ bbl; Baltimore $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl.

WHISKY—Market quiet and trade rather dull; sales reported at 97c@ prime $1 00; high wines 93c ₱ w h-sky, old, $1 75@1 80 ₱ gallon.

RICE—The market was steady sales Carolina 8c; Louisiana 7½@7¾c ₱ lb.

OIL MEAL—$36@37 ₱ ton at the mills; $40@41 ferent from dealers.

ONIONS—The supply is light and prices are t eady; sales at $3 50@4 00 ₱ bbl.

CANDLES—The good supply; sales of mold at 15@c; star 20c; stearine 18@19c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Receipts—Oats, 421 sacks; rye, 115 sacks barley, 192 sacks; corn, 313 sacks corn, 300 sacks. The current rates with buyer's option, Wheat, mill prices, Penlgh'd at $1 40@1 70; white $1 30@1 35@1 45. The receipts were moderate; sales were reported at wharf and depot at 65@70c; prime to choice 72@75c. The market quiet and prices nominal at 30@35c, Yellow ear dealers at 45@50c. Oats dull and weaker; sales from first hands at 36@38c; store, 40@45c; old, 28@30c; but not much landed. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—Sales quiet; dealers quote nominally at 80@90c for spring; 90@95 for fall.

HIDES AND SKINS—Market a shade firmer; the receipts have fallen off; sales were made at 5½@ 6c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—The market continues fair, and buyers are operating freely for small parcels. Prices exhibit no change, and we quote as follows:

COFFEE—Rio Java at 22@23c; Rio, fair to choice, 19@21@22c ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are considered and granulated 10@10½ c; coffee 12@c; B coffee 11@c; extra C 10½@ C 10@c; C yellow 10@10c; Porto Rico. Ile for choice to 12c for fair.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11@c; Havana, in boxes, 12@13c. Refined sugars are firmer, with an advance of 1@c ₱ lb. New Orleans sugar, new crop, is held at 12@c.

SYRUPS—Sugar House Syrup is quoted at 50@ 55c; golden C, 45@50c; choice to fancy, $1 20@1 30 ₱ gallon.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@ 90c ₱ gallon; Porto Rico 75@80c; New Orleans Molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 30 ₱ gallon.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last, 1,270 bbls. The market was steady, with a fair demand, but there is no change in prices. We quote: Superfine, $4 50@5 00; extra, $5 50@6 00; family brands, $7 12 in bbls, $6 75 in sacks; fancy brands, $8 12 in sacks or bbls; XXX family, $9 25@9 50; fancy white wheat bbls $7 40; sacks $7 10; Pan Handle (Southern shipper) bbls $8 25; sacks $8 00; Monteagle Ginger, bbls $8 25, Falkner's Swan, bbls $8 00, sacks $8 00.

HEMP—There is nothing new to note, the demand was fair and sales were regular at 9c@10c ₱ lb.

TOW—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $1 65@1 80 ₱ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@2 75 ₱ barrel.

POULTRY—Live and dressed are in plentiful supply, with sales at the following figures: Live turkeys, 7@8c ₱ lb; chickens, $4 50@5 00 ₱ pair; live turkeys, 6@6½ 50@2 00 each; dressed 10@ 12c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—The receipts since our last were 241 barrels. Each report is good to prime Ohio and Western Reserve, 15@16½c; Goshen Orbs finding; New York 16@17c; Sweitzer 19@20c ₱ lb.

FRUITS—In fair demand; sales Prunes at 12@c; currants in bbls at 9@9½c ₱ lb; Valentia raisins 20@22c ₱ pound.

SALT—Market well supplied; sales for the day 1 car Liverpool fine at $1 50 ₱ bbl; 1 do coarse $1 16; No. 2 at 85@90c ₱ gallon.

CARBON OIL—The market contains an abundant supply; prices are weak, standard brands being reported at 21@22½c per gallon.

SEED—Prices are steadier. Sales of Oakley's, 105c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c. Items to make in prices. The supply is ample to and sales were regular, with a good business doing.

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MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans (old) at 85@ 90c ₱ gallon; Porto Rico 75@80c; New Orleans Molasses (new crop) by the barrel $1 30 ₱ gallon.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 111¼@111¾.

NEW YORK, November 15—P. M.

FAILURE IN THE HOP TRADE.

The failure of a prominent commission house in the hop trade is announced. It possibly may embarrass other firms.

GOVERNMENT SEIZURES.

The Government officials have seized the books of a prominent grocery house for reporting short weight on coffee at the Custom House. A large number of seizures have been secretly made by the Custom House and Treasury officials within a short time, including a prominent bonded warehouse.

ROBBERY.

The messenger of an up town bank was to-day robbed of about $6,000.

THE PACIFIC MAIL ELECTION

Takes place to-morrow, but very little interest is manifested in the matter. The following is the regular ticket for Directors, which will probably be successful without opposition: Alan McLane, Jas. M. Brown, Wm. Dennistown, Abiel A. Low, Edward H. Potter, Jonathan Thorne, Francis Skeddy, Wm. H. Webb, and Sidney Mason. Mr. McLane will be reelected to the Presidency. The company intends to build several large iron screw steamers for freight business on the China route, but will await the action of Congress on the tariff to see where they can be built cheapest.

MONEY.

Market more active at 5@6 per cent. on call. There are no obligations of currency in the city. On the contrary, Cincinnati banks are allowing funds to accumulate here to their credit, and those of Chicago are remitting money to their New York correspondents.

STERLING

Dull at 109¾@109¾.

GOLD

Opened at 112¾, declined to 110¾, recovered to 111¾, declined to 111¼, and closed at 111¼@111¾. Total sales 1624 ₱ cent. Borrowing flat to 1-32 ₱ cent. Clearances $19,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Coupons, 1881	113¾@113¾	5-20s 1867	106½@106½
5-20s 1862	106 @106½	5-20s 1868	106½@106½
5-20s 1864	107 @107½	10-40s	106½@106½
5-20s 1865	106½@106½	Currency 6s	118 @119½
5-20s 1865, new	106½@106½		

STATE BONDS

Missouris,	91¾	Virginias, old	62
Tennessees, old	69	Virginias, new	61¾
Tennessees, new	69¾	North Carolina, new	25¾
Virginias, new	64		

STOCKS

Active and higher, closing firm.

Erie	28	Northwestern	80
Cumberland Coal	30	Do preferred	90½
Western Union Tel	42	Rock Island	114
Quicksilver	41	Pacific Mail	42
Mariposa	6	St. Paul	50¾
Do preferred	19	Do preferred	80¾
Adams Express	69¾	Wabash	32¾
Wells-Fargo	70	Do preferred	54¾
A. M. U. Express	85	Fort Wayne	98¾
United States Express	52	Ohio & Mississippi	34¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	Do preferred	82
N. Y. Central	92¾	Chicago and Alton	94¼
N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾	Do preferred	115
Erie	28	Terre H. & Indianapolis	15
Do preferred	47	C. C. & I. C.	90
Harlem	132	Indianapolis & Quincy	120
Do preferred	134	Lake Shore	92¾
Reading	100¼	Indiana Central	19
Michigan Central	134	Illinois Central	130¾
Cleve & Pitts	106¾		

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $99,829,159; currency, $7,000,634.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 15, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Extra spring quiet.

WHEAT—Dull and weak, closing at $1 07½@1 08 cash, and $1 04@1 04¾ seller December for No. 2 spring; this afternoon moderately active.

CORN—Dull and weak, closing at 39c cash and 39c seller November; this afternoon inactive.

OATS—No offers, closing at 31c.

RYE—Dull and weak, closing at 75c.

BARLEY—Dull and declined 2@3c, closing at 89c for No. 2.

HOGSWINE—Steady at 5@c for iron.

PROVISIONS—More firm and active. Lard 11@ 11½c.

CATTLE—Active and firmer at $6 75@7 40.

SHEEP—Quiet and unchanged.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Cotton active and advanced near one cent; 763 bales sold. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales 10,000 barrels; superfine $4 80@ 5 10; extra, $5 20@5 60; round hoop Ohio, $5 65@ 6 00; fancy, $6 10@6 75. Wheat 1@2c better; sales 60,000 bushels; No 2 spring, $1 10@1 11; No 1 do, $1 14@1 15; winter red and amber, $1 20@1 21; white Michigan choice $1 45. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn 1@2c higher; sales 50,000 bush mixed at 85@86c; new at 82@ 83c; yellow, 86@87c; white, 86@87c. Oats 1@2c better; sales 30,000 bush at 50@51c for Ohio mixed; 52@53c for Western mixed; 54@55c for white Western. Hops quiet and unchanged. Beef firm and unchanged. Cut meats firm; middles, 9@9½c. Lard firm and unchanged. Pork firm and unchanged; prime mess, new, $21 75@22; do old, $21 50@21 75; prime, $18 50@19; prime mess, $25@ 25 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams quiet and unchanged. Tallow firm and unchanged. Rice quiet and unchanged. Butter dull and unchanged; Western ordinary to prime, 20@30c; Ohio, 28@ 30c; State, 30@32c. Cheese steady. Pork dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Petroleum firm; prices asked higher; no demand at present. Turpentine firm at 43@43½c. Rosins steady at $1 70@ 1 75 for strained. Whiskey dull and unchanged. Freights quiet and unchanged.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 15.—Cotton declines nearly one cent, yet prices are without material change. Also the brown sheetings inclined to ease off a bit. Prints are dull. Among the sales reported are 500 bales Lyman C cambric and Lonsdale muslins at 12½c; 500 do Pacific do at 12½c; 500 do Wamsutta do at 12½c; 500 do Red Bank do; Lawrence L. L. 9-4s, Tremont C and Wamsutta 10-4s at 40c; 500 do Pacific 10-4s at 37½c. Harding gold mixed repellants at 12 Middlesex repellants at 11½c; Amoskeag A and Stark A at 16c; No 1 quality do at 15c, and Brighton tapestry do at 12½c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 15.—Cotton firm; middlings 15½c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull and firm; with hardly any offering; red $1 @$1 18; amber $1 20@1 25. Corn dull and lower; ear 37@38c; shelled 36@37c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye—No. 1 offered at 75c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Mess pork, $21 50@22. Lard, prime steam, 10½c; kettle, 11c. Bulk meats, shoulders, 8½c; clear sides, 10½c. Bacon, shoulders, 10½c; clear sides, 12½c; sugar cured hams, 15@16c. Butter firm and unchanged. Whiskey firmer at 93c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Coffee steady. Eggs firm at 25@26c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; Ohio and Indiana red $1 @$1 07; amber, $1 10@1 12. Corn dull and unchanged; mixed 82@83c. Oats 51@52c. Crude petroleum steady at 15½c. Refined quiet and unchanged; bbls at 23½@23¾. Provisions dull. Whisky dull; firmer at 97@98c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 15.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat scarce and firm; Ohio and Indiana $1 @$1 10. Corn firm; new yellow Southern in fair demand and advanced to 82c. Rye firm and unchanged at 70@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firmer at 97@98c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 15.—Wheat; No 1 white Wabash $1 07; amber Michigan $1 10; No 2 red Wabash $1 @ No 2 $1 18, closing at $1 17. No 3 $1 10 rejected red $1 06. Corn dull and declined 1c. No 1 mixed 37½c; No 2 do 36½c; low mixed 36c; new yellow 36c. Oats dull and weaker. No 1 46½c; No 2 45½c; rejected 44½c. Rye unchanged; steady at $0 86. Freights dull and nominal.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 15.—Tobacco—sales 94 hhds at $ 2@4 50 for common to good leaf; $5@6 for medium to fine for common to good leaf; $7@8 for medium bright wrappers. Bacon—sides firm at 12½c; shoulders firmer; middling 10½c. Flour, grain, provisions and whisky unchanged; demand in every respect. Hemp weaker and lower; medium and choice $6 50@7 00; killed to-day 2,800 head.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 15.—Flour firm. Wheat dull; sales at a shade lower; No 1 red $1 07; No 2 do white at $1 21. Corn steady; No 1 yellow, old, 70c; new mixed 36c. Oats steady; No 1 at 46c. Rye dull and refined 80c, with more inquiry; crude firm at $1 00 ₱ bbl.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 @; No 2@; No 3 spring, 99c. Corn dull; prices nominal. Barley firm; No 2 80c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 15.—Cotton strong at 14½c; receipts 1,248 bales; exports 1,317 bales. Flour quiet; superfine, $5. Corn 38@40c. Oats 40c. Hay $27@28. Bran $17@17 50. Lard 12@13c. Pork $23. Bulk shoulders 11½c; sides 13c.

PETROLEUM.

E. A. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GROCERIES, &C.

Samuel H. Baird,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

NO. 112 SECOND AVE.

THE FINEST CHOICEST PUREST TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, CHOICE VARIETIES

Tobaccos, Sugars,

SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c

100 Bbls. Choice N. O. Molasses,

FOR SALE LOW.

MONITOR.

(None other Genuine).

LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.

Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, offers the same to the Trade at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

SAMUEL H. BAIRD,

112 SECOND AVENUE.

E. PATTERSON,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Produce,

ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

WEST NEWTON, PA.

In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions, and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., we keep a

SODA FOUNTAIN,

Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the season.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.

A Choice Selection of

WINTER FLOUR.

Also, Prime Dry MINNESOTA and WISCONSIN for sale by

D. WALLACE, 353 Liberty Street.

WHITE ASH

Wilkesbarre Anthracite Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish a Superior Article of Anthracite Coal by the Cars from the mines, at short notice.

HENRY & CO.,

Huntingdon, Penna.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Havre	November 16	Liverpool.
Nevada	November 16	Liverpool.
Acadia	November 16	Glasgow.
Sanaria	November 17	Liverpool.
Caledonia	November 19	Glasgow.
City of London	November 19	Liverpool.
Colorado	November 23	Liverpool.
Algeria	November 23	Liverpool.
Tarifa	November 24	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	November 25	France.
City of Brooklyn	November 26	Liverpool.
Angelia	November 26	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, November 15, 1870.

River on a stand, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 50° at 5 P. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 15, 1870.

Boats passed down to-day: Fleetwood, at 9 P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4, at 12 M.; Potomac, at 3 P. M., and Charmer, at 4 P. M. River falling; slight snow storm this afternoon; cloudy and cold. H.

Parker's Landing.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 15, 1870.

River twenty-seven inches and rising.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 15, 1870.

River twenty-two inches and rising slowly. Weather clear and cool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chiefain	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

Elector	Rougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Elizabeth.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chiefain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Donaldson	Cincinnati.
Brill	Shepherd	Cincinnati.

Monongahela three feet eight inches and about at a stand.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet eight inches and about at a stand. The weather was cloudy all the day and cold. The vicinity of the landing was active. The Brill left for Cincinnati with a good trip.

THE packet Julia No. 2, Captain Stull, left for Zanesville with a fair trip.

THE Countess will enter the Vicksburg and Bends trade.

THE United States survey steamer, Major Sanders is lying opposite Newport Barracks.

THE Juniata's pilots reports a couple of sunken boats at "Four-mile."

THE fine packet W. F. Curtiss, Capt. Thompson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. She will have dispatch.

THE Lorena, from New Orleans, arrived at Portland Saturday, and will lay up for the present.

THE owners of the barge Gibson propose to build another barge to accommodate the trade between Cincinnati and Rising Sun.

THE Viola Belle, after being repaired, will, it is understood, enter the Ouachita river trade.

THE old steamer Countess was hauled out on the Marine Ways, at Madison, Thursday, to be caulked.

THE Government steamers Thayer, S. H. Long and Octavia have gone to the Arkansas river for the season of 1870-71.

THE steamer Brill, Captain Shepherd, left for Cincinnati. Pilots, Captain Jacob Poe and ——.

THE fine side-wheeler St. Mary's, Captain A. Robinson, will load at Portland for Memphis and Yazoo City.

THE new cylinder steamer Granite State, Capt. Kerr, left Portsmouth on time. She will leave here on Friday, her regular day, at 4 P. M.

THE ice gorge, on the 11th, 6 o'clock, work was stopped upon the Government canal on account of the appropriation being exhausted.

OFFICIAL survey of the Ohio river, from Pittsburgh to Cairo, giving names of landings and distances. A few copies for sale at the COMMERCIAL office. Price ten cents.

LEWIS JOHNSON, the negro who was cut in the arm last week by a deckhand on the steamer Mountain Belle, died on Monday. He resided in Portsmouth.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is mistaken. The new Monongahela packet, Telegraph No. 2, is 200 feet, not seven, higher than the present structure.

THE owners of the towboat Bill Hodgson had contracted with a builder at Murrysville, Va., for the boat, a new tug, to be completed with all possible dispatch.

JEFF. HOWARD has two boats at Rising Sun, Indiana, which he will run this winter for E. H. Wright & Co., of Cincinnati. The boats, the two boats will take 12,500 bushels of corn, in bulk, from that point.

THE fine side-wheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brunson, will arrive to-day and take her departure for Cincinnati and way portsou Thursday afternoon. Shippers and shippers will bear this in mind.

MONDAY'S Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: The funeral of Capt. Eldridge Hall, aged 70 years, of Capt. Sid Richard Evans, from the family residence, in Covington, was largely attended by friends of the family.

WHILE the steamer Mountain Bell was lying at the wharfboat at Ironton, last Saturday evening, a well known passenger was boarded by the boat at Greenupsburg, walked off the gangway and was drowned before assistance could reach him.

CAPT. M. A. COX's new Arkansas and St. Louis packet, made a trial trip yesterday. Her machinery worked to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested. She handles beautifully. If Capt. Cox is delighted with her, the Oceanus will load for Arkansas river via St. Louis, as she will do dispatch.

SURVEY has been commenced at Memphis by John Welsh, a deck passenger on the Sucie Silver on her last trip, for $10,000 damages for breaking his leg, by a pile of corn falling upon him. The Marshal attempted, but failed, to seize her as she passed up on Saturday.

THE far famed passenger steamer Messenger, Captain Robert Greenlee, an experienced and popular officer, is receiving for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans, and will leave on the first rise. The first clerk is Mr. John C. Fisher, a gentlemanly and accomplished officer.

THE splendid passenger steamer Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, is announced for Louisville, Tairo and St. Louis. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of experienced and attentive officers. Capt. James Mellon knows the honors in the office, and all are well done.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the Black Warrior leave daily at 9 A. M. and P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. J. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

A LOT of wood piled up on the steamer Miner, in front of the furnaces, took fire on her recent trip above Sioux City, in the vicinity of the Big Stone country. The fire was discovered just in the nick of time and extinguished. Much excitement was created on the boat. The fire had gained considerably before the hose was got in working order.

THE case of the

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Floor, Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Home Stomach Bitters—K. J. Roberts.
Bilious Tables for Sale—Geo. H. Bennett.
Parties Wanted—P. O. Box 242, New Brighton.
Clark's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Bar Fixtures, &c., at Auction—A. McIlwaine.
Rowton Noiseless Typewriter for Sale.
Agents Wanted—2514, Penn street.
Post-office Lock Box for Sale—A. J. H., this office.
Hotel for Sale—314 Liberty street.
Typewriter for Sale, Cheap—Robert Morrow.
Situation Wanted—42 Palo Alto street, Allegheny.
Lorain Crackers—Marwick.
Clothing—Critz, Hellmuth & Co.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
One Price Clothing Store—A. J. Nutting.
Great Fur House—Wm. Flemming & Co.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
Toys and Fancy Goods—240 Liberty street.
Academy of Music—Fox & Denier's Troupe.
Opera House—Merchant of Venice.
Masonic Hall—Madame Rentz' Female Minstrels.
Academy of Music—Masonic Sketch.
City Hall—Grand Military Fair.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Free Lectures—Prof. Fitz. A. Bowler.
Mercantile Library Hall—Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D.
Crocker Meal—Marvin's.
Offices To Rent—Commercial Office.
Dining and Lunch Rooms—Mrs. S. A. Morgan.
Removal—Tiffany & Co. New York.
Warehouse to Rent—McElroy, Dickson & Co.
Dissolution—Hogg & Kerr.
Dividend—Bank of Pittsburgh.
Patent Friction Grease—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Clothing—Wanamaker & Brown.
Trees, Tree—J. R. & A. Murdoch.
Clothing—A. J. Nutting.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Mortgages Wanted—Thos. K. Peaty.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	4:53 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	29 65	29.81	29 79
Change since last report,	0 03	0 16	0 14
Thermometer	39°	38°	37°
Change in 24 hours,	1°	2°	3°
Direction of wind	N.W.	S.W.	N.W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	10	10	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.02	.02	0.02
Character of wind	C.	C.	A.
Rainfall since last report in inches			
Height of water	4	3	2
State of weather	1	1	2

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; departures are not marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the wind is given in words, and indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, light breeze; C, pleasant; and brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, destructive hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numbers, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

SHERIDAN HAT at Palmer's, 81 Wood street.

SNOW—We were visited by a slight fall of snow yesterday afternoon.

SCOTT THE JAIL BREAKER—No tidings of this worthy have been received. Chief Hagan does not despair, however.

THIRTY-EIGHT cases were disposed of by Mayor Braun yesterday morning, and out of this batch but one went to the work house.

PETION FOR PARDON.—A numerously signed petition for the pardon of Wm. Rafferty has been sent to Governor Geary.

FOR SALE—J. W. Spencer has arrived at the Red Lion Hotel, with a car of heavy draft mules.

NEW CROSSING—The new crossing at the corner of Wylie street and Fifth avenue is found to be quite a beneficial institution.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—An election for officers of Hampton's battery will be held in the Duquesne Grays' Armory on Thursday evening.

FEMALE VAGRANTS.—Eight female vagrants were before Mayor Braun yesterday morning. They were all sent to the jail for periods varying from ten to thirty days.

EAST LIBERTY MARKET HOUSE.—This morning at eleven o'clock the Market Committee will meet at East Liberty to examine the sites offered for a Market House.

DIRECTORS ELECTED.—A. H. Ahlborne, Jno. H. Scott, John Gratigg, S. H. Keller, William Jancey, Andrew Jancey, Thomas McMillan, George Hoert and W. W. Young have been elected Directors of the Lawrenceville Savings Bank.

HAZY—Yesterday afternoon it was so very hazy that, together with the smoke, &c., Mt. Washington and Coal Hill were entirely shut out from the view of persons in this city, and those lofty heights looking toward Pittsburgh you could see, simply, nothing but smoke.

CORONER WEST—This gentleman entered upon the discharge of his duties on Monday, but as yet we have not learned of being provided an office in the Court House. The Commissioners should see that Mr. West has an office.

SUBSEX HAT at Palmer's, 81 Wood street.

BUSINESS INCREASING—As the nights grow cold the habitues of the pit become more regular in their attendance, and midnight finds the cells quite well filled. True, Captain Reed keeps up good fires and renders the place quite as comfortable as possible, but it is, nevertheless, anything but a paradise.

DOMESTIC TROUBLE—Alderman McMasters yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of James Gallagher, charged on oath of his wife Bridget, with assault and battery. She is alleging that her James, a few evenings since, severely beat herself and her daughter Eliza Jane. The parties resided at Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward.

SLACKWATER NAVIGATION—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—The U. S. Mail packets, running between this port, Brownsville and Geneva, will leave Pittsburgh on and after this day, November 16th, at 8 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Passengers and shippers will please bear this in mind, as the boats will leave at the hours as advertised hour. For further particulars inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharf.

STOCK SALES.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, on second floor of his auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Iron City National Bank	101
Third National Bank	102
Second National Bank	102
Merchants & Manufacturers National Bank	70
Large National Bank	50

THE SCOTT TOWNSHIP SUPERVISOR CASE.—A hearing took place yesterday before Alderman McMasters in the case of John A. Connor, Supervisor of Scott township, who was charged by Dr. J. H. O'Brien, with illegally issuing a public nuisance on the Washington road in said township. Some eight or nine witnesses testified that at one point in the road it was out of condition, and the accused was required to give bail for his appearance at Court.

STUBBORN FACTS.—In 1860 the Singer Manufacturing Company sold nearly *eighty-seven thousand* machines—nearly eight thousand over the Wheeler & Wilson; forty-one thousand over the Howe; fifty-one thousand over the Grover & Baker; seventy thousand over the Wheeler & Wilson; forty-one thousand over the Howe; fifty-one thousand over the Grover & Baker; seventy-seven